

## THE DAILY HERALD.

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## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Yesterday's Record at the Local Office  
of the Weather Bureau.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 3, 1899.  
Maximum temperature, 55 degrees; minimum  
temperature, 35 degrees; mean temperature,  
45 degrees, which is 4 degrees below  
the normal; accumulated deficiency of  
temperature since 1st of month, 14.0 degrees;  
accumulated deficiency of precipitation  
since 1st of month, 1.1 inch; accumulated  
excess of precipitation since Jan. 1, .39  
inch.

## BENEFITS OF THE FAIR.

The opening of the state fair yesterday  
with appropriate ceremonies was  
encouraging and creditable to Deseret  
Agricultural and Manufacturing society,  
which has the enterprise in charge.

From the attendance on the first afternoon  
it is apparent that the people of the  
city and state have lost none of the  
old-time interest they used to take  
in such exhibitions, and that they appreciate  
more than ever the benefits to be  
derived therefrom. Competitive exhibitions  
of this kind act as a stimulus  
to farmers, stockmen, horticulturists,  
educators, artisans of every craft  
and producers of every kind of wealth.  
There is a keen rivalry to carry off  
prizes or to get "honorable mention,"  
not so much on account of the premium  
as the prestige, the reputation it gives  
the successful aspirant in his chosen  
field of work. Then it does the people  
of the north good to see what the people  
of the south can raise, and vice versa.  
It spreads before home folks and  
visitors a display that pleases the  
eye and advertises the varied and  
extensive resources of the state. It can't  
help but do good and it can't do anything  
but good.

## GOLD AND DEPRESSION.

Distress invariably follows the adoption  
of the gold standard. There are periods  
of comparative prosperity, but the gradual  
trend of values is downward, and the  
tightening of monopoly's grasp is felt  
upon the throat of the public. Every panic  
spell is followed by an interval of prosperity,  
for the money that has been hoarded  
months is very eager for investment  
when liberated at last. Lenders make  
easy terms, creditors are ingenious in  
the inducements they offer, capital goes  
begging for a chance to exercise its  
power. Then there are wars which put  
money into circulation, victories on land  
or at sea to stimulate confidence, for  
patriotic enthusiasm is able to  
loosen the purse strings of avarice.  
Gold discoveries are made, famines  
occur in foreign lands and crops are  
bounteous at home, and the flow of  
prosperity sets in.

But there is always an ebb and generally  
an undertow. People are drawn beyond  
their depth. If they are wholly absorbed  
by the rising tide. Nations are sometimes  
caught when the ebb begins. Whatever is  
good for the people and the nation in  
adversity should not be abandoned in times  
of temporary prosperity. Principles endure.  
The men who control the finances of  
a nation are full of whims. Their contract  
or expand the currency as they see fit,  
as their interests require. If a policy  
is honest and worth advocating in hard  
times, it is just as essential in good times.  
The advocacy of independent bimetallicism  
is not a calamity. It is a principle of  
right and justice.

When India was placed upon a gold  
basis six years ago, financial depression  
followed as promptly as the panic of  
1873-4 and the bread and butter riots  
of 1876-7 followed the demonetization  
of silver in this country. When Japan,  
Chili and Argentina adopted the gold  
standard it was with the same dire  
results. Russia has been following Minister  
Witte's financial policy, that of the  
gold standard, for almost three years.  
During this time the distress among  
the poor people of Russia has been  
greater than for many years past. The  
government has made an effort to  
relieve it, charitable organizations have  
exhausted their resources and appealed  
to foreign lands for help, but all efforts  
have been inadequate. Children are  
dying by the thousands. Thousands of  
people are subsisting on roots and grass.  
Whole townships are being fed on a  
mixture of chopped straw, bran and  
water. The poverty of their surroundings  
renders the peasants more susceptible  
than ever to scurvy and typhus. There  
is a combination of adverse circumstances  
which makes their case look hopeless.  
Goldites tell us that all this is due to  
natural causes. Certainly crop failures  
have done a great deal to bring this  
condition about. But there have been  
other causes at work.

Count Tolstol, who has been in the  
United States for some time, has been  
representing the American people. They  
came to see me constantly. They were  
tired and I was to say that they  
were men and gentlemen. Never once did  
they publish anything as coming from  
me that I did not say, and never once  
did they print anything that I had  
said that they didn't know I intended  
for publication. This doesn't tally  
with a near contemporary's insinuation  
that he had been misquoted in the  
American press.

Cuban exports have increased remarkably  
since American occupation. Now that  
the war is over and the inhabitants  
are enabled to return to their plantations  
and go to work, the marvelous  
productiveness of the island is apparent.  
At the present rate the exports  
for the year will be about \$28,000,000.  
It has been \$18,559,570 in 1898.  
Of this, the United States claims  
about \$18,000,000. If 10 per cent  
is made on this gain to the United  
States will be about \$18,000,000, enough  
to buy canned beef for the army of  
occupation, anyhow.

Senator Wellington, the Republican  
leader in Maryland, has repudiated the  
imperialism of the national administration,  
denouncing the corruption of the  
party machine in his state, declined  
the proffered place of chairman of the  
state committee, and predicts Republican  
defeat in the coming state election.  
He says that the attitude of the  
administration in its persecution of

which controls power here. It is the  
centralization of power in the hands of  
a few that works the ruin. The few  
may thrive, they may even open up  
their hearts and give the people a holiday  
of prosperity, and the government  
may wax wealthy and powerful as Russia  
has, but the centralization of power  
and wealth is not the best for the  
masses. The system which permits this  
is not conducive to the advancement  
of a people. There is nothing to commend  
it, either in time of prosperity or  
in time of adversity.

## SIGNAL FOR APPLAUSE.

The mention of Dewey's name in a  
crowd is generally the signal for applause.  
If the occasion is a public meeting  
of any kind the response is sure to follow.

As an illustration of this the Boston  
people tell a good story. An exhorter,  
or itinerant preacher, was holding forth  
on the Boston Common and solemnly  
presented to his hearers the alternative  
of "salvation or damnation—the King  
James bible or the Douay bible."

Out in the audience was a citizen of  
this glorious republic who was somewhat  
glorious himself. He hadn't been paying  
the strictest attention to what the  
preacher was saying, but he caught the  
sound of a familiar word, and he yelled:  
"Hooray for the Dewey bible!"  
The crowd took up the cry, and the  
exhorter was compelled to suspend further  
effort.

## INTEREST IN YACHT RACING.

Every American is glad the Columbia  
came in first yesterday, even if the  
race was called off. Every American  
wants to see the American yacht win  
the great international race which is to  
be finished during the next ten days.  
But there is a spirit of fairness in this  
country that is willing to give the  
Shamrock its due and applaud it if it  
wins in the end. It is a great boat,  
England was never represented by a  
faster one, or by a more gallant crew  
than the Shamrock.

It is astonishing the interest that is  
taken in these races. On both sides of  
the Atlantic the plans and preparations  
occupy the time of clubs and  
builders, and hold a place in the  
conversation of the people from one tour-  
nament till the next. There are designs,  
and trials and experiments by the  
score, all guarded with the utmost  
secrecy. Americans have fought to  
retain the cup and Englishmen have  
taxed their ingenuity to secure it,  
showing a seriousness of purpose that  
might grace a more important struggle.

The spirit behind these yacht races,  
aside from the natural interest Americans  
and Britons take in sport, is uncontrollable  
and unconscious strife for the mastery  
of sea power. These are ambitious  
nations, and they are nations of traders,  
and proud of their commercial  
achievements and proud of their prowess  
at sea. Even when the United States  
was weak and Great Britain undisputed  
mistress of the seas, there were pages  
of our history that we loved to  
glorify over and with which our patriotic  
orators were in the habit of  
taunting the British. Our greatest rival  
in trade is Great Britain. Her seat of  
government is on an island. Ships are  
essential to her trade. She is necessarily  
a sea power. She is always looking  
for outlets for an overflowing population.  
The United States has no inducements  
like necessity. But the Yankee is  
willing to compete just for the fun  
of the thing. He is building up  
his navy, reaching out for trade,  
and trying to beat old England in all  
her chosen fields.

The spirit behind the yacht race as  
portrayed in Allan Cunningham's lines:  
A wet sheet and a flowing sail,  
A wind that follows fast,  
And his white sails flapping sail,  
And bends the gallant mast,  
While like the eagle free,  
Away the good ship flies, and leaves  
Old England on the lee.

Whatever we undertake we want to  
do, if it's fair and square. And when  
ever we go into a contest we want to win.

The Ogden Standard says it is all  
right for Otis to accept the service of  
the Sulus in exterminating the Tagals.  
Otherwise, it adds, a religious test will  
have to be applied to the oath of enlistment.  
It so happens that these Mohammedans  
are not asking to join the army, but  
to lead a band of their own fanatics  
against the Tagals, who happen to be  
the only Christians on the archipelago.  
These Sulus are the most bloodthirsty  
subjects of the sultan and have an idea  
that to kill a Christian is the only way  
to attain eternal bliss. If it is right  
to pen the Tagals up while such fanatics  
practice their murderous rites on them,  
then the Standard knows what is right.  
To say that the only way to prevent  
such a barbarous test is to raise a religious  
test in the army is to excuse criminality  
with silliness.

Speaking of newspapers and interviewers  
the day after his arrival in New York  
Admiral Dewey said: "I have had a great  
deal to do with the representatives of  
American newspapers. They came to see  
me constantly. They were tired and I  
was to say that they were men and gentlemen.  
Never once did they publish anything  
as coming from me that I did not say,  
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Shiley has forfeited whatever respect  
the people of Maryland had for McKinley,  
and that it isn't much use to attempt  
to win with such a crowd at the head  
of affairs.

The New Orleans cotton flurry is explained.  
There was no conspiracy as at first  
it seemed. The wires crossed at  
New York and the ticker on the gulf  
was making more dots and dashes than  
the operator at Liverpool intended. This  
do men and their millions part.

So far this year the educational institutions  
of the United States have received money  
donations amounting to the enormous  
total of \$24,355,000. And the most of it  
has been donated to universities by men  
who never had, but always appreciated,  
university training.

Callister is anxious for the Republicans  
to make their city campaign on the water  
issue. Well, let them. The traditional  
aversion of Democracy for water will  
not avail them here. Democrats will  
welcome the issue, and the Republican  
ticket to a watery grave.

It seems that the Boers are not only  
prepared for a stubborn war, but they  
are anxious for it and aggravating their  
behavior towards the British. So much  
the worse for the Boers. When the war  
is over the survivors will probably have  
more sense.

In a little while this Dewey boom  
for the presidency will begin to waste  
away for the want of proper nourishment.  
The admiral doesn't want to be bothered.  
Politicians would better keep out of  
the zone of his fire.

When those empty-handed highway-men  
who held up an Otago stage learn that  
they overlooked \$12,000 in gold they  
ought to be willing to do hard labor for  
the state of Colorado the balance of  
their lives.

An argument used against one of the  
Republican candidates for the majority  
nomination is that, if elected, every  
ordinance he approves might be regarded  
as a Lynch law.

There is no denying the courage of  
Great Britain. She has placed an order  
with the Chicago meat packers for  
supplies for the Transvaal army of invasion.

## SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. A. L. Lomax gave a luncheon  
yesterday at the Alta club. The table  
was arranged in the private dining  
room and prettily decorated with sweet  
peas and carnations. The guests were  
Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Fenton, Dr. and Mrs.  
E. A. Tripp, Miss Robinson of Montreal,  
Mrs. Alma Katz, Miss Josephine Katz  
and Mr. D. E. Burley.

Mrs. N. W. Clayton will return Sunday  
from New York.

Mrs. Will Clawson left yesterday for  
San Francisco.

Mrs. Edward Stewart Ferry will give a  
tea Friday afternoon from 4 until 6  
in honor of Mrs. Boile and Miss Ziegler.

Mr. A. L. Lomax gave a theatre party,  
followed by a supper, last evening.

F. C. Schramm returns today from  
New York.

At the annual business meeting of St.  
Mark's Guild, held yesterday, the following officers were elected: Mrs. E. M.  
Oswald, president; Mrs. J. A. Ogden,  
vice president; Mrs. W. H. Bird, treasurer;  
Mrs. Mathis, secretary.

A meeting of the Woman's Whist club  
was called for yesterday afternoon for  
the purpose of permanent organization.  
The Salt Lake Whist club has extended  
an invitation to the ladies to join that  
club with the privilege of using the  
club rooms. As only five members  
responded to yesterday's call the meeting  
was adjourned until Saturday at 2:30  
p. m., when it is hoped the old members  
will be present.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Both of the theatres drew good houses  
last night. The Grand was again filled  
to overflowing, and all present heartily  
enjoyed the merry farce. The week will  
be a big one in the history of the little  
theatre. The Salt Lake theatre will be  
fringed with success, when "A Milk  
White Flag" opens.

## NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE

The late Sir Francis Burdett once received  
an election bill from his political agent,  
in which was the item: "For extraordinary  
anxiety on your account, £20."

Monopony, the editor of the Johannes-  
burg Star, who is considered by the  
Johannesburg a few weeks ago, is an  
Irishman and a graduate of Trinity college,  
Dublin. He was on the staff of the London  
Times, and while there acted as correspondent  
for that paper.

Helen Gould has given Maury Sutton of  
Utah State, who is considered by the  
University of New York, Mr. Sutton, who  
served in the Cuban army, the \$50,000  
favorable attention when in the hospital at  
Montauk Point.

Countess Tatiana Tolstol, the daughter  
of Count Leo Tolstol, is at present an inmate  
of a Vienna sanatorium, where she is  
being treated for a nervous complaint.  
Countess Tatiana, who is about 30 years  
of age, is a woman of remarkable intellectuality  
and individuality, and has long figured as  
Tolstol's right hand.

John Livingston, who died recently at  
Lanark, Ontario, was a brother of Dr.  
David Livingston, who was an explorer.  
He came to Canada from Scotland in  
1840 and lived in Lanark for twenty  
years, engaged in the mercantile business.

Dr. August Ravogli, the Italian consul  
at Cincinnati, has been knighted by his  
sovereign, King Humbert, in recognition  
of his eminent service in the profession  
of medicine. Dr. Ravogli was graduated  
in Rome, and subsequently received an  
honorary diploma from the Royal College  
of Medicine at Vienna.

Captain John G. Cameron, commander  
of the Hawaiian fleet, is a native of New  
Zealand, but has been almost since  
boyhood. He is 30 years old, nearly six  
feet tall, broad shoulders and athletic.

William Owen Smith, who is to represent  
Hawaii at Washington during the coming  
season of congress, was born in Hawaii  
about fifty years ago. He is one of the  
most prominent and influential men in  
the islands.

Captain E. Ross Smith of the One Hundred  
and Thirty-ninth Illinois volunteers, who,  
it is said, had the distinction of being  
the youngest captain in the United States  
army, was killed in action during the  
war, has again been honored with a  
captaincy in the United States service.  
He was only 19 years old when he took his  
company to the field. He is the only son  
of Captain S. M. Smith, a veteran of the  
civil war, and his home is in Washington,  
D. C.

## A Doubter.

(Indiscreet Journal.)  
"Can't make me believe Dewey is a  
Hebrew," said the man with the Celtic  
cast of features.

"Why?" asked the other man.

"Just look how long he was on that island,  
and when he came away the other fellows  
still owned it all."

## ... THE HERALD'S ...

## The Study Circle.

(Copyright, 1899, by Seymour Eaton.)  
Directed by Prof. Seymour Eaton.

POPULAR LECTURES  
IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

## XII. EARTHQUAKES.

BY WILLIAM J. HOPKINS, S. B.

The earth beneath us, which we are  
accustomed to regard as naturally firm  
and stable, is really in a state of  
continual vibration. Some of these  
motions, it is true, are so exceedingly  
slow and of such a gentle character  
that records of past ages are needed to  
detect them. Others are so slight and  
faint that no impression is made on our  
imperfect senses, which note only those  
shocks of exceptional magnitude and  
violence. The vibrations of the earth are  
the blows of falling raindrops may produce  
jars of the earth which can be detected  
by sensitive instruments, while the  
passage of a railroad train or even of  
a street car may shake the houses and  
such a catastrophe as the recent  
explosion at Toulon would produce upon  
the adjacent country the effects of a  
moderate earthquake. These tremblings,  
of all degrees of violence, are so continuous  
that some investigations on the disturbance  
of gravity by the moon, undertaken some  
years ago, being disturbed, their flow being  
either diminished or increased, and the  
waters sometimes muddy or hot. Occasionally  
the vibrations are of a circular character,  
opening in the ground and filling with  
water. It is supposed that these are due to  
the collapse of underground caverns or  
waterways.

A violent shock will shake loose rocks  
and earth from mountain sides and  
overturn unstable fragments left by the  
wearing of the weather. The existence  
of such movements as the sinking of  
rocks, erosion columns and frail natural  
bridges, is therefore an evidence  
that the region in which they occur has  
been for many thousands of years ex-  
posed to severe shocks. Surges are  
temporarily disturbed, their flow being  
either diminished or increased, and the  
waters sometimes muddy or hot. Occasionally  
the vibrations are of a circular character,  
opening in the ground and filling with  
water. It is supposed that these are due to  
the collapse of underground caverns or  
waterways.

In rare instances a violent earthquake  
has been coincident with a considerable  
permanent change in level of the land,  
the change in level probably being  
caused by the subsidence of the land.  
The case in the earthquake of 1822 in  
South America, when the coast of Chile  
for a long distance was raised three  
or four feet. In other cases, notably in  
the comparatively recent case associated  
with a violent volcanic eruption, nearly  
the whole of large islands in Asiatic  
waters sank beneath the sea with  
thousands of the inhabitants.

## Causes of Earthquakes.

While the phenomena and the super-  
ficial effects of earthquakes are very  
evident to us, the causes which produce  
these shocks are necessarily hidden and  
can only be inferred or guessed. In  
general, however, it may be said that  
they are due to the gradual cooling of  
the earth. As the earth's substance  
cools it contracts and its diameter very  
slowly but surely becomes less. The  
entire globe is therefore constantly  
shrinking. Slight changes occur also,  
much more rapid but yet too gentle to  
be perceived except by the most delicate  
instruments. These changes may be  
complete their cycle in a few seconds or  
a few hours, and are perhaps due to  
changes in the weight of the atmosphere.  
They have been called pulsations.

In addition to these slow and gentle  
oscillations there are continual slight  
jarrings or tremblings of the earth,  
which are due to the gradual cooling of  
the earth. As the earth's substance  
cools it contracts and its diameter very  
slowly but surely becomes less. The  
entire globe is therefore constantly  
shrinking. Slight changes occur also,  
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instruments. These changes may be  
complete their cycle in a few seconds or  
a few hours, and are perhaps due to  
changes in the weight of the atmosphere.  
They have been called pulsations.

## Characteristics of Earthquakes.

Strictly speaking, the term "earth-  
quake" might be applied to any trem-  
bling or vibratory movement of the  
earth. It is customary, however, to  
apply the name to those shocks which  
arise from the action of the earth's  
substance upon its surface, ranging in  
violence from the gentle shaking which  
no one notices to the shock which  
destroys human life. The shock of the  
earthquake consists in the passage of a  
wave of pressure through the solid  
ground, and in water. Any sudden  
movement or concussion in the body of  
the earth's crust would be the source of  
one or more such waves. Rocks are  
somewhat elastic, and they are great-  
ly affected by vibrations. They are sent  
in all directions, with velocities  
which may be different in different  
directions, or may even change at  
every point of the path in accordance  
with the nature of the rocks and soil  
through which they pass and the relation  
of the rocks to each other. In these  
changes the waves of shock are reflected  
or refracted, and they are sent in all  
directions, with velocities which may be  
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